

One of the most important programs reauthorized by this bill is the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program. S. 1722 extends this important program, which provides for regular screening for breast and cervical cancers to underserved women, prompt follow-up if necessary, and assurance that the tests are performed in accordance with current quality recommendations. The CDC supports activities at the State and national level in the areas of screening referral and follow-up services, quality assurance, public and provider education, surveillance, collaboration and partnership development. S. 1722 would assist CDC to be more aggressive in helping women fight the twin scourges of breast and cervical cancer.

I am very proud that our Committee has done more than reauthorize the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program. Just a few weeks ago this committee led the effort on the floor to pass H.R. 4382, the Biley-Bilakis Mammography Quality Standards Reauthorization Act of 1998. This bill assured the safety, accuracy, and overall quality in mammography services for the early detection of breast cancer. Women who seek mammograms, however, must be assured that their results will be accurate and not misleading. I am pleased that the President has signed the Mammography Quality Standards Reauthorization Act of 1998 into law.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for S. 1722 "The Women's Health Research and Prevention Amendments of 1998" and I urge the President to sign this bill into law as well.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1722, the Women's Health Research and Prevention Amendments of 1998. Since October is National Breast Cancer month, it is appropriate that this legislation, that not only deals with breast cancer, but also cervical and ovarian cancer and cardiovascular diseases, be brought to the floor today.

This legislation will reauthorize many important programs at the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control which have been instrumental in combating various diseases such as breast, cervical and ovarian cancers and heart attacks and strokes. Studies performed by NIH and the CDC have helped educate many women about the advantages of early detection and prevention and have saved millions of lives. Further funding for these programs will help to ensure that research and studies of diseases affecting women continue.

Without past studies and demonstration projects, many women would not have been informed about early detection and as a result would have succumbed to the horrible effects of cancer and cardiovascular diseases. This bill will not only educate the public, but will also help educate the doctors and nurses who treat women about how these diseases specifically attack women.

I applaud the efforts of my colleague, the gentleman from Florida, Mr. BILIRAKIS, for bringing this important legislation forward today. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this significant legislation.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOEHLERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from

Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1722.

The question was taken.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

DRIVE FOR TEEN EMPLOYMENT ACT

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2327) to provide for a change in the exemption from the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 for minors who are 17 years of age and who engage in the operation of automobiles and trucks.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Page 4, strike out all after line 4, down to and including line 10, and insert:

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This Act shall become effective on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The amendment made by subsection (a) defining the term "occasional and incidental" shall also apply to any case, action, citation or appeal pending on the date of enactment of this Act unless such case, action, citation or appeal involves property damage or personal injury.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FAWELL) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MARTINEZ), each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FAWELL).

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2327, the Drive for Teen Employment Act, is a bipartisan bill introduced by the gentleman from California (Mr. COMBEST), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), and the gentleman from California (Mr. MARTINEZ).

The bill previously passed the House by a voice vote on September 28. The bill modifies a regulation of the Department of Labor which has been narrowly interpreted to essentially prohibit 16- and 17-year-old employees from driving on public roads as part of their employment. The Department of Labor's current interpretation, which is not required by the regulation itself, was announced in the context of enforcement actions against certain employers who received no advanced notice of this narrow interpretation of the child labor laws.

Although existing regulations allow for occasional and incidental driving on the job by 16- and 17-year-olds, the department's interpretation has the effect of preventing young people under the age of 18 from any driving during employment except perhaps in "rare and emergency" situations.

The department's current interpretation has jeopardized important job op-

portunities for many teenagers without demonstrating any increase in safety on the job. Furthermore, many innocent small business owners have been fined by the Department of Labor on the basis of an interpretation of a regulation of which they did not have any notice.

H.R. 2327 will put into law a new test with regard to the amount of time that teenage employees can drive on the job. Under the bill, only 17-year-olds will be permitted to drive during employment. In addition, there is a limitation on the number of trips per day that a 17-year-old may drive for the purposes of delivering packages or transporting other persons. The bill retains all of the other conditions that are now part of the current regulation. That is, the vehicle must weigh less than 6,000 pounds, the driving must be restricted to daylight hours, the minor must hold a State driver's license, the vehicle must be equipped with a seat belt or similar restraining device for the driver and for each helper, and the employer must instruct each minor that seat belts must be used, and the driving does not involve the towing of other vehicles and the driving is occasional and incidental to the minor's employment.

This bill was passed yesterday by the Senate with an amendment to clarify the effective date of the legislation. The Senate change clarifies the House-passed bill to specify that the bill will apply to any case action, citation or appeal which is pending on date of the enactment of the bill unless the case action, citation or appeal involves property damage or personal injury.

H.R. 2327 will not decrease safety on the roads or endanger teenage employees. It is a reasonable and practical solution to the Department of Labor's overly restrictive and unfairly enforced interpretation which has denied job opportunities to young people without increasing safety.

This clarification will help to make driving on the job by teens safer and employers will still have every incentive to ensure that their teenage employees drive safely.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FAWELL) has said, two weeks ago the House considered H.R. 2327, the Drive for Teen Employment Act. I will not go through the myriad of conditions of the bill.

Under current law minors are permitted to drive on the job under occasional and incidental circumstances. Under that definition, the automobile dealerships across the country regularly employed minors to wash and detail cars, move cars on lots and occasionally drive an automobile to a nearby lot or gas station.

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These jobs provided employment for thousands of young people. However, in 1994, the Department of Labor, without any rulemaking, decided to define occasional and incidental so narrowly as to prohibit minors from driving on the job under almost all circumstances.

The department then fined 60 Seattle area auto dealers nearly \$200,000, \$200,000 for alleged child labor law violations and caused nearly one thousand 16 and 17 year olds to become unemployed.

To address this problem, my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST) introduced H.R. 2327 which clarifies the term occasional and incidental to permit 17 years olds with clean driving records to drive on the job under limited circumstances within the 30-mile radius of the job site.

This bill merely removes the concerns that small business owners have about hiring teenagers for jobs that require limited driving and establishes clear guidelines to assist the department in enforcing a regulation under its jurisdiction.

Because of its noncontroversial nature, H.R. 2327 passed the House by voice vote on September 28. Yesterday, it unanimously passed the Senate with an amendment.

The Senate amendment merely corrects the drafting error in the House-passed bill regarding the bill's date of enactment of this clarifying amendment. This clarifying amendment makes no substantive changes to the bill and passage of the Senate amendment will clear this measure for the President's signature.

At a time when, according to the Secretary of Labor, Alexis Herman, despite the strong economy, young people living in high poverty areas do not have jobs. We need to pass H.R. 2327 and put thousands of young people back to work.

As such, I urge my colleagues to support this technical amendment to H.R. 2327 and pass the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST) who is the chief sponsor of this legislation and deserves so much of the credit for driving and doggedly pursuing the passage of this legislation.

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I do rise today in support of H.R. 2327, the Drive For Teen Employment Act.

This bill clarifies a Department of Labor regulation that has unnecessarily restricted teens from employment opportunities. Under current department interpretation, a 17 year old cannot drive more than one incident a week without opening their employer to a fine that could be as high as \$10,000. This interpretive change was made with no public notification and without informing any small businesses. Businesses first became aware of this change when they received fines for noncompliance.

Within the bill, we provide significant safety provisions to ensure safe operations, while not preventing incidental and occasional driving by young workers. Previously this bill was passed by voice vote at both the subcommittee and the committee level and was passed by voice vote in the full House on September 28. We are considering it today simply because of a technical clarification by the other body that has no substantive impact on the bill.

This common-sense legislation is a product of months of good faith, bipartisan work with my cosponsors, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MARTINEZ). The bill has 83 cosponsors and is supported by the National Small Business United, the National Automobile Dealers Association and the National Association of Minority Automobile Dealers. The Department of Labor does not oppose this bill.

I want to thank everyone for all of their hard work on this. I would encourage my colleagues to support passage of H.R. 2327.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

(Mr. GREEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2327, the Drive For Teen Employment Act. I have been working on this bill for the last 3 years. With the leadership of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MARTINEZ) and our Committee on Education and the Workforce Members, we have reached the right balance between safety and common sense. As my colleagues have stated, this bill passed the House on September 28 by voice vote.

Last night, the Senate adopted H.R. 2327 under unanimous consent with a technical clarification. The technical correction has no substantive impact on the bill. It merely corrects the enactment date.

The bill will help increase employment opportunities for 17 years olds, and I encourage my colleagues to support it. H.R. 2327 addresses the liability of licensed 17 years olds to drive limited amounts on the job.

Under current law, minors are permitted to drive on the job within certain limits. However, the Department of Labor has narrowly defined these restrictions to the point that minors would be prohibited from driving on the job under most circumstances.

Fines have been levied, it was mentioned earlier, against automobile dealerships and other businesses having teens complete such tasks as moving cars after they are washed and returning vehicles from the gas station.

The Drive For Teen Employment Act will establish a clear definition for limited driving, while maintaining injury-prevention measures on the job.

This bill will allow limited driving for 17 year olds in low risk and super-

vised settings and provides numerous safeguards, including work-related driving is restricted to daylight hours, towing is prohibited, the driver must hold a State driver's license and must have completed a State approved driver education course, the driving is capped at 20 percent of the workweek, minors must not have any record of moving violations at the time they are hired, driving distances is limited to a 30-mile radius, and route deliveries and route sales are prohibited.

By establishing safety precautions and clear guidelines for employers, we can encourage much-needed employment for our teenagers, while maintaining safety measures on the job. I have been told that the President will sign this reasonable legislation, and I encourage my colleagues support.

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Montgomery County, Pennsylvania (Mr. FOX).

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to speak and rise in strong support of H.R. 2327, the bill of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST), which will in fact provide a change in the exemption from the child labor divisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 for minors between 16 and 18 years of age who engage in the operation of automobiles and trucks.

We certainly here in Congress, in a bipartisan fashion, must open opportunities for our youth. Many young people could get involved in things that would not be positive. Here we have young people working for business, gainfully employed maybe at the business that they will someday assume ownership in or start their own business as a result of being involved in that youthful experience which is positive.

This bill will certainly allow those youth who already are involved as employees to continue serving. Those who have not yet been a part will have a chance to do so. Many businesses all across this country depend upon younger workers as part of their work force. Frankly, this is in the urban areas, Mr. Speaker, the rural, as well as suburban areas.

Those jobs are for our youth, and we know how important that is for young people to have the opportunity to have employment, to have a job, to have a positive experience.

This is also an area for training that can come. The young people also, always looking for new jobs where training can be part of their work experience, whether they be in the votech education area or the academic disciplines.

The safety concerns that some may question have been addressed fully. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), the gentleman from California (Mr. MARTINEZ), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST) have addressed them to a great extent. But driver ed is included. I cannot stress that enough. Many accidents happen with young people. But

this bill specifically speaks of driver ed, its importance, and its importance to this legislation.

Another point I wanted to make is the Chambers of Commerce have supported this legislation. They are the organizations where small businesses and medium-size businesses have said this legislation will help us make sure we are at full employment, that we reach that goal.

I think it was very important to point out, Mr. Speaker, that this legislation is bipartisan. It has a great number of sponsors, almost 100, and it has been bipartisan. That is the whole mark of making this house work; Republicans, Democrats, Independents working together to have positive legislation for our youth, for our employment, for our economy. That is what this bill, H.R. 2327, represents.

I would ask that this vote be unanimous, and I hope that others in the chamber who have not yet been involved in the legislation join us in this quest to help our young people and to help the economy.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time my time.

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I also have no further requests for time, and I yield back the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOEHLERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FAWELL) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 2327.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment to H.R. 2327 was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2327.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING IMPORTANCE OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN MUSIC

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 27) recognizing the importance of African-American music to global culture and calling on the people of the United States to study, reflect on, and celebrate African-American music.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 27

Whereas artists, songwriters, producers, engineers, educators, executives, and other professionals in the music industry provide inspiration and leadership through their creation of music, dissemination of educational

information, and financial contributions to charitable and community-based organizations;

Whereas African-American music is indigenous to the United States and originates from African genres of music;

Whereas African-American genres of music such as gospel, blues, jazz, rhythm and blues, rap, and hip-hop have their roots in the African-American experience;

Whereas African-American music has a pervasive influence on dance, fashion, language, art, literature, cinema, media, advertisements, and other aspects of culture;

Whereas the prominence of African-American music in the 20th century has reawakened interest in the legacy and heritage of the art form of African-American music;

Whereas African-American music embodies the strong presence of, and significant contributions made by, African-Americans in the music industry and society as a whole;

Whereas the multibillion dollar African-American music industry contributes greatly to the domestic and worldwide economy; and

Whereas African-American music has a positive impact on and broad appeal to diverse groups, both nationally and internationally: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) recognizes the importance of the contributions of African-American music to global culture and the positive impact of African-American music on global commerce; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to take the opportunity to study, reflect on, and celebrate the majesty, vitality, and importance of African-American music.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MARTINEZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 27.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 27 offered by my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH). H. Con. Res. 27 recognizes the unique contributions and importance of African-American music to American culture and calls on the people of the United States to study and celebrate our African-American music heritage.

I commend my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), for introducing this resolution. African Americans have had a profound influence on American music. In fact, in my hometown, Augusta, Georgia, we can lay claim to more than its great share of African-American musicians. Both the renowned opera and gospel singer, Jessye Norman and the godfather of soul himself, James Brown hail from the Augusta area.

Finally, I would also like to point out that the resolution states that African-American musicians have not only influenced American music but also have had a profound impact on American culture. This influence can be seen in dance, language, fashion, and literature.

This resolution rightly recognizes the contributions of African-American music and its larger effect in shaping much of the social and cultural and political fabric of our Nation. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of H. Con. Res. 27, I rise in strong support of this resolution. This measure formally recognizes the importance of African-American music to our culture here in the United States as well as the global culture.

Through jazz, blues, gospel, rock, rhythm and blues, and hip-hop, African-American musicians have influenced art, literature, fashion, dance, and the media. African-American music has contributed internationally to international commerce as well as adding billions of dollars each year to the world economy.

Perhaps the greatest impact of African-American music is right here at home where the expression of beliefs and hopes and struggles and of triumphs have been woven into the social, cultural, economic, and political fabric of the United States and has made our Nation unique.

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Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) for his leadership in authoring this legislation, and I yield him such time as he may consume.

(Mr. FATTAH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I thank both the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD) for his kind remarks and his assistance in bringing this resolution to the floor and also my colleague who serves with me from the great State of California. I think it is true that almost everything that needs to be said about this has been said so I will not belabor the point.

I do want to thank all of my colleagues, many of whom have cosponsored this legislation who are on both sides of the aisle, for this Congress to pause and to reflect on the importance of the contributions of African-American music to not only this Nation's culture but to the world as we have on other occasions paused and reflected on the contributions of country or other types of music. I think that it is appropriate. I want to thank the leadership of the House for bringing this resolution to the floor.

I would just say to my colleague from Georgia who talked about Augusta, Philadelphia has its own history